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Polish Unions Threaten New Wave of Unrest

Legnica, headquarters of Solidarity... Threatening to close most area enterprises for four hours Friday...

Spokesman said all 22,000 workers at the factory would begin indefinite strike Friday unless government agreed to recognize an independent union of workers...

Paris (Reuters) — Talks on Western financial aid to Poland... Paris (Reuters) — Talks on Western financial aid to Poland...

Defiant Qadhafi Bolsters Troop Strength in Chad

Rejecting the OAU condemnation... Col. Qadhafi reportedly also told students in Benghazi, Libya, that if France commits any foolish act against the Libyan people...

Carter's Farewell Address: Clear of Voice and Vision, Although Subdued

By Edward Walsh... WASHINGTON — President Carter, in a farewell address to the nation from the White House, urged Americans to cling to the country's "time-honored principles and commitments..."



Judge D'Urso is escorted out of police headquarters by his daughter, Lorena, and a friend.

Red Brigades Free Judge, Unharmed, After 33 Days

By Henry Tanner... ROME — Giovanni D'Urso, the magistrate held for 33 days by the Red Brigades terrorist organization, was released unharmed in the center of Rome early Thursday morning...

Some of Mr. D'Urso's colleagues have expressed fears about the safety of the officials named by him. Carlo Sarzana, a high official in the Justice Ministry, was quoted by the newspaper La Stampa Thursday as saying: "Now we have to find our answer to D'Urso's revelations to the Red Brigades..."

Iran Threatens U.S. On Fund Transfers

TEHRAN — Chief hostage negotiator Behzad Nabavi has threatened to break off negotiations with the United States over the U.S. hostages if Washington does not start transferring Iranian assets to Algeria by Friday night at midnight...

Senate Unit Endorses Nomination of Haig

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee overwhelmingly endorsed the nomination of Alexander Haig Jr. on Thursday as secretary of state after five days of questioning...

Only Sens. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., and Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., voted against recommending his confirmation. They clashed repeatedly with Gen. Haig Tuesday over Watergate. The retired general, who had been President Richard Nixon's chief of staff during Watergate, accused them of demanding he admit to guilt he did not feel...

Carter Sticks to Policies In \$739.3-Billion Budget

By John M. Berry... WASHINGTON — President Carter Thursday sent Congress a 1982 budget that — in sharp contrast with the plans of President-elect Reagan — calls for more tax increases, state cuts in order to keep the bid on inflation...

Thank You Fellow Citizens — a Quiet Goodbye

By Martin Schram... WASHINGTON — Four years ago, in the optimism of a winter noontime sun, President Carter offered the nation a yardstick by which it could take the measure of his presidency...



The president during his farewell address to the nation.

Carter's Farewell Address: Clear of Voice and Vision, Although Subdued

U.S. Urged to Cling to 'Time-Honored Principles'... But otherwise, Mr. Carter, who spoke from a chair in front of his desk, did not speak of the specific issues he grappled with and his successor will inherit next week. Instead, he sought to focus attention one final time on the broad areas he spoke of so often during his tenure as the nation's 39th chief executive...

Nigeria, Worried by Chad Events, Increases Spending for Military

By Juan de Onis
New York Times Service
LAGOS — Nigeria has significantly increased its military spending in a five-year national development plan calling for expenditures of \$134 billion.

Mexico Struck By Blackout of Electric Power

MEXICO CITY — The failure of three generators early Thursday blacked out more than half of Mexico, stranding commuters and creating traffic jams here, in Acapulco and Guadalajara, the nation's second largest city.

Iraqi Ba'ath Party Protects Its Power With Rigid, Ideological Organization

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
BAGHDAD — Control, said an Arab ambassador in Baghdad, is the cardinal rule of the Ba'ath Party. Everything the party does, plans and builds is designed so that it will always rule Iraq and, eventually, the Arab world.

Iran Threatens U.S. On Transfer of Funds

(Continued from Page 1)
said "Mr. Christopher is playing it day by day. He just doesn't want to commit himself to say how long he'll be in Algeria."

Sadat to Europarliament

STRASBOURG, France — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has accepted an invitation to speak at the European Parliament, it was announced Thursday.

ment plan, announced in the National Assembly on Wednesday, includes \$6.4 billion in military spending. President Shehu Shagari told the legislators that Nigeria was being forced by recent world events to reassess its security and defense preparedness.

President Shagari then flew to Lome, the capital of Togo, where he joined a dozen other heads of state of black African nations at the 14th anniversary of the seizure of power in that nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The Daily Times, Nigeria's semi-official newspaper, said in a front-page editorial on Wednesday that the government should urgently shore up security along the borders. The editorial said that attempts by Col. Mousam Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, to set up a sphere of influence in the region, using money and arms to attract Islamic dissidents in black African countries, made Libya a threat to the security of Nigeria.

Nigeria, with a population estimated as high as 90 million, is the most populous black African country. It has made economic and social investment its top priority for the use of income from exports of 2-million barrels of oil a day, most of which goes to the United States.

Nigeria fought a major civil war in the 1960s over an attempt by forces in the eastern region to set up a country called Biafra. Nigeria's armed forces, numbering more

Pentagon Budget Hits Record High

14.5% Increase Puts It Near \$200 Billion

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense could commit itself to pay out a record \$196.4 billion under the Carter budget and spend \$184.4 billion of it in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. That would amount to a 14.5 percent spending increase from the current fiscal year.

President Carter acknowledged that "the largest discretionary increase" in his budget is for military spending. President-elect Reagan, whose campaign pledges included higher military spending, will be hard put to top the Carter increase without bringing on the "economic Dunkerque" he is pledged to avoid.

Not that the economic risk will deter military leaders. They are prepared to call a highly sympathetic Congress in the coming months that even this record-high peacetime military budget does not provide enough money to catch up with the Soviet Union in a hurry.

Army leaders contend that their modernization program is threatened by the way the dollar is divided, with an unusually large slice earmarked for such unglamorous accounts as spare parts to improve combat readiness. The Navy feels that the shipbuilding program is too modest. The Air Force seeks that elusive new bomber. The Marines want more "lift" ships than the budget provides for taking their gear to distant trouble spots.

Policy Trends

Mr. Reagan will most likely at least bow toward those military ambitions as he reviews the Carter military budget. But any major changes would cost so much and take so long to fashion that the new president may opt to wait until next year to do more than tinker.

The final Carter military budget shows these policy trends:

- **Gulf region:** Continued buildup of highly mobile forces for this hot spot, with, for example, \$375.1 million to start developing long-distance CX transport for tanks and other heavy gear.
- **Strategic weapons:** Pursuit of a land missile so hard to hit that the Russians would give up on trying, thus closing the "window of vulnerability" opened up when Soviet warheads became accurate enough to destroy Minuteman missiles now standing in silos. The new missile, the MX, is slated to get \$2.9 billion in fiscal 1982.
- **Shipbuilding:** Deliberate rather than rush efforts to modernize the fleet. Mr. Carter calls for building 14 new warships in fiscal 1982, five fewer than planned for the year in the former five-year program. Navy leaders protest that the latest five-year blueprint would buy only 80 ships, not 97 new ones they had been promised this time last year.
- **NATO Cruise missile:** Pressing ahead with a ground-launched version to counter the Soviet SS-20 missile targeted on Europe. Money for this missile would jump from \$188.4 million this year to \$485.6 million in fiscal 1982.
- **Aircraft procurement:** Navy leaders are already complaining that the president slashed their request to buy warplanes, funding only 121 aircraft in the new budget instead of the 217 requested.
- **Defense Secretary:** Harold Brown said Thursday that those and other decisions within the military budget "reaffirm the president's commitment to steady and sustained real growth in defense programs." The Pentagon considers total obligatory authority the most relevant figure in discussing growth of its budget.
- **Counting the \$6.3 billion in supplemental funds** the Pentagon is requesting from Congress this year to cover pay raises and other extra costs, Mr. Brown said. The fiscal 1981 total will rise to \$171.2 billion. Mr. Carter is asking for \$196.4 billion for this year and \$184.4 billion for fiscal 1982, representing an increase of 5.3 percent over expected inflation, Mr. Brown said.

Members accept the party as supreme, above even family and friends, and the Ba'ath is ruthless when dealing with its own. In July, 1979, Mr. Hussein had 30 party members put to death by firing squad. Their executioners were party members brought from all parts of the country to participate in what, in effect, was a blood pact, said an Iraqi Communist.

Five of those killed were members of the Revolutionary Command Council. They included Abdul Khalik Al Samurrai, the party ideologue, who had been one of Mr. Hussein's closest companions in the struggle to power. Afterward, Mr. Hussein supplanted Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the elderly military man who was president of Iraq.

To cope with careerists who join the party to obtain privileges, Mr. Hussein has diversified his power base, incorporating the security machine and a network of clan alliances, according to an Asian ambassador in Baghdad. This year, he added a fourth power base — a personality cult. His photos are everywhere, showing him kissing babies, visiting homes of citizens, checking on public services.

Under the Ba'ath, Iraq has become the most secular and progressive Arab country in terms of the emancipation of women, education, distribution of wealth and near-total lack of corruption in government. While much of the Arab world is returning to Islamic fundamentalism, Iraq is enthusiastically pushing secularism. But the educational and budgetary issues with which she and her school struggle every day are precisely those that have placed



Polish labor leader Lech Walesa, in a Vatican audience, presents Pope John Paul II with gifts including, at left, a replica of a monument to Polish workers killed in the 1970 strikes.

Pope Greet Union Leaders From Poland

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II Thursday told Lech Walesa and other leaders of the independent Polish union Solidarity he hoped they would be able to continue the work with courage, prudence and moderation.

In his strongest endorsement of the union movement in Poland, the pope said "The creation of the free union is an event of great importance."

"Your great initiative gave collective impetus to raise a moral meaning of society," pontiff told Mr. Walesa and union delegation at a special audience in the Vatican's late Consistory Hall.

The white-robed pope said he hoped his Polish visit could continue their activity "in peace and with constancy." Mr. Walesa, looking nervous in his first encounter with the pope, said: "Political problems as such do not interest us. We are interested in the rights man, the rights of society, the rights of faith."

Carter Sticks to Policies In \$739.3-Billion Budget

(Continued from Page 1)
supposed to be unveiled no later than mid-February as part of a package of economic proposals intended to reduce inflation and spur economic growth. Mr. Reagan is expected to propose at least \$50 billion in personal and business tax cuts for fiscal 1982 and slashes in many spending programs that probably will top \$30 billion.

Mr. Carter declined to make such large spending cuts to make room for tax reduction. "We cannot do all that we wish at the same time," he said in his budget message. "But we must provide for our security, establish the basis for a strong economy, protect the disadvantaged, build human and physical capital for the future, and safeguard this nation's magnificent environment."

While Mr. Reagan may cut all other programs where Mr. Carter would not, there is no disagreement on providing for security. Mr. Carter proposed spending \$184.4 billion for defense in 1982.

Carter Requests Tax Breaks in Hardship Areas

WASHINGTON — President Carter, carrying out an intention expressed last summer, asked Congress on Thursday to approve a tax exclusion of up to \$61,000 in foreign earned income for Americans working abroad in certain "hardship" areas.

The proposal, included in the president's budget for fiscal 1982, would apply to Americans working in areas where the State Department authorizes a hardship allowance of 10 percent or more for U.S. government employees.

Mr. Carter noted that "special deductions under present law would continue for Americans working abroad in other areas of the world."

The proposed formula, which Mr. Carter previously outlined in his "Economic Program for the Eighties," would give Americans in the affected areas an exemption from tax on the first \$25,000 of foreign earned income plus 60 percent of the next \$60,000, for a maximum exemption of \$61,000, for those whose gross incomes is \$85,000 or more.

Sources close to the issue of U.S. taxation of Americans abroad have said that Congress is expected to consider Mr. Carter's proposal not generous enough.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Iraq Reiterates Offer to Withdraw Forces

BEIRUT — Iraq Thursday reiterated its offer to withdraw from conquered Iranian land if Tehran would recognize what B radio termed "Iraqi territorial rights."

New Leak Reported at French Nuclear P

CHERBOURG — Radioactive material has escaped from a reprocessing plant near here for the second time in two weeks, said Thursday.

The statement from officials at the La Hague plant confirms reports of a leak of radioactive material last Sunday, four days after a fire broke out in an outdoor waste silo. The statement said that dozens of liters of mildly radioactive material escaped and that reports made during a two-and-a-half day plant shutdown. It said that it was shut for other reasons before the leak was discovered but it specifies.

Sweden Rejects Soviet Claim on Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM — Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten declared that the Swedish government has never accepted a Soviet claim that Holocaust hero Raoul Wallenberg died in a Moscow prison in 1957.

Britain Seeks EEC Farm-Price Increase

BRUSSELS — Britain has told the European Commission it wants Common Market agricultural prices to rise by an average 11 percent in the coming marketing year, diplomatic sources said Thursday. This is less than one-third of the 15-30 percent increase demanded by the European Economic Community's lobby group for COFA, which wants the 1981-82 increase to make up for the sharp farming costs.

Plea by Hess Fails in W. German High C

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The West German Constitutional Court Thursday rejected an appeal by former Nazi deputy leader Hess against his continued imprisonment.

Everyday Needs of Israeli Schools Placed Begin Government in Crisis

Mr. Begin's fragile coalition, already beset by defections, could afford no more, and when the Cabinet voted for the raises as part of a resolution accepting the commission's entire proposal to improve Israeli education, Mr. Hurvitz resigned and pushed the coalition toward collapse and early elections.

Nothing seems more remote from the gaily decorated classrooms of Zalman Aran Elementary School than all this high-level political maneuvering. Mrs. Ish-Shalom, who might understandably be tired and jaded after 29 years, breezes through the noisy corridors, where pupils call her by her first name in an expression of the Israeli passion for egalitarianism and informality.

"Zilla, Zilla!" the youngsters exclaim, peppering her with cheerful greetings. She glows with vigor, wading into crowds of children, pausing to watch two boys trade picture-cards of rock singers, telling another boy that it is time for him to go home.

"I think teachers feel that their occupation is low compared to other occupations," she said. "The teachers feel they need to be raised up. Almost all are women; men almost don't come to the job. I think it becomes a feminine occupation, because of the low status. If you made a scale of all the occupations in Israel, teachers would be among the lowest."

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Carter Seeks Shift In Pension Raises

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration asked Congress today to change the way the Social Security trust funds would be financed, a move that would increase Social Security retirement and other pension programs — a move that would increase Social Security retirement and other pension programs — a move that would increase Social Security retirement and other pension programs.

and disability benefits to coal miners' disability programs. The decision, approved by President Carter earlier this month, was disclosed at a news conference by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, who opposed the change but was overruled by the Office of Management and Budget.

S. Air Deaths at Low in 1980

WASHINGTON — Only 14 people died in crashes of major U.S. carriers in 1980, a low for modern aviation history, the National Transportation Safety Board said.

When mortgage rates were soaring last winter and spring, the surge helped blast the CPI by as much as 2 percentage points above what it otherwise would have been and added substantially to cost-of-living raises based on the index.

Offer to Withdraw

NEW YORK — A group of Iranian students in London has offered to withdraw from the city if the United States agrees to release the hostages held in Iran.

The measure the administration is proposing would disregard all changes in mortgage interest rates and count instead a specially calculated "rent" substitute that would measure the actual cost of obtaining shelter.

President's Final Address Is Low-Key, Almost Casual

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter's final address to the nation was a low-key, almost casual affair, as he reflected on his eight-year presidency.

As for human rights, the main theme of his foreign policy, the president asked Americans to support "the strengthening of democracy, and the fight against deprivation, torture, terrorism and the persecution of people throughout the world."



President-elect Reagan and his wife arriving at Blair House, where they will stay until the inauguration Tuesday.

Reagan Plans a 'Running Start' On Pressing Economic Problems

WASHINGTON — President-elect Reagan is focusing on solutions to the nation's economic problems as part of his effort to get a "running start" when he takes office Tuesday.

Marcos Foes Warn U.S. Over Bases

MANILA — Opposition leaders Thursday warned President-elect Reagan that U.S. bases in the Philippines may become worthless if the United States continues to "prop up the Marcos dictatorship."

U.S. Aide Denies Remark in Agee Case Links Americans Slain in Salvador to CIA

WASHINGTON — Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr. said Wednesday that two U.S. agricultural advisers who were killed in El Salvador this month were "under cover," suggesting an association with the CIA, but later in the day said that he had been misunderstood.

Fighting Continues in 2 Salvadoran Cities

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist rebels and government troops fought Thursday in two provincial capitals on the sixth day of a rebel offensive to overthrow the government.

French Photographer Shot

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — A French photographer for Newsweek magazine was shot in the chest Thursday in the provincial capital of San Francisco Gotera, witnesses said.

8 Newsmen Criticize Life Magazine For Photo Deal With Alleged Killer

WASHINGTON — A group of prominent journalists have condemned Life magazine for agreeing to pay \$9,000 for photographs to Bernard Welch, the alleged master burglar charged with killing Washington cardiologist Michael Halberstam.

Retiring Moscow Envoy Sees Little Hope of Better U.S.-Soviet Ties

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sees grave dangers to world peace and stability which must be met by the United States whatever the outcome of the U.S. ambassador-to-Moscow competition, Thomas Watson, declared in an interview on the eve of his resignation.

He added that the Soviet Union has "one of the most stable governments and unlikely-to-rebel people on the face of the earth. There is no hope of collapse, no hope of change."

China Protests Taiwanese at Inaugural

WASHINGTON — Five representatives of Taiwan have been invited to President-elect Reagan's inauguration Tuesday, prompting strong diplomatic protests from China.

China Protests Taiwanese at Inaugural

TAIPEI — The Taiwan visitors, two of whom have arrived in Washington, are Chiang Yen-si, secretary general of the Central Committee of the ruling Kuomintang Party; Lin Yang-ling, governor of Taiwan province; Lin Ting-sheng, speaker of the Taipei City Council; Dr. Yen Chen-ting, president of National Taiwan University; and Ko Chen-fu, chairman of the Taiwan Cement Corp.

Mr. Welch is accused of killing Halberstam last month during a burglary of the doctor's suburban Washington home. Police also allege Mr. Welch is responsible for hundreds of burglaries and several rapes in the Washington area.

the Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new except the charm

Phase 3 of the renovation program has been completed during the summer of 1980: electronic switchboard with direct international dialing; new apartments and penthouses; new standard in luxury marble bathrooms; renovation of Salon Pompadour and Salon des 4 saisons.

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A Grand Metropolitan Hotel.

Carter's Farewell Message

President Carter's farewell to the American people Wednesday night was in an important sense a message to all people. Mr. Carter concentrated his remarks on three themes that seemed central to him when he took office four years ago. They are arms control, conservation of the earth and its scarce raw materials, and human rights. His brief speech demonstrated that nothing that happened during his presidency has replaced those three concerns in his mind as the most pressing problems facing the world.

By repeating them in his last formal address to the nation, he is offering his own consistent priorities, sharpened by his time in the White House, as a guide to judging the performance of the incoming Reagan administration. He did not offer detailed suggestions, which was appropriate because Mr. Carter's views on these matters are well known and because President-elect Reagan is entitled to begin his term unencumbered by the specific approaches of his predecessor. He did what he had done so often and so well in his campaign for the presidency: He spoke on great themes in ways that suggested a vision of the future.

To everyone's regret, that vision, if it ever existed, never really emerged from the competition of ideas within the Carter administration. The president, himself, seemed forever bogged down in minutiae, rarely spoke out with any breadth of vision, and when he did, his thoughts, timing, or both were usually ill-conceived. This time, though, his timing was right, perhaps because it was dictated by circumstance, and his words were well chosen.

Arms control, preservation of natural resources — especially oil — and finding a way of defending human rights in a way that is consistent with U.S. interests in the broadest sense, are the big issues facing the United States and the world.

He was right in saying that the danger of nuclear conflagration is becoming greater. He was right to say that, "If we do not act, the world of the year 2000 will be much less able to sustain life than it is now." And he was right to say that "the ideals which gave birth to our nation still inspire the hopes of oppressed people around the world."

During the campaign, those were three areas in which Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan had differences. Because they were vented during a campaign for the presidency, they might have seemed sharper than they really were. Certainly, the testimony of Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state-designate, suggests that there are no fundamental differences of principle, although the same can't be said about the testimony of Mr. Reagan's candidate for secretary of the interior, James Watt.

What remains to be seen is how the new administration understands the intentions of its adversaries, especially the Soviet Union, and what kinds of policies it formulates to achieve arms control, protection of Western access to Gulf oil and protection of human rights and defense of U.S. values around the world. Mr. Reagan might do well to jettison some of President Carter's methods, but he ought not lose sight of his goals.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Iran Countdown

The indications are that the onset of Ronald Reagan's presidency has concentrated the mind of Iran in a way that Jimmy Carter's own approach to negotiations never did. Whether this bears fruit in an agreement on the terms on which Iran will end its illegal incarceration of the U.S. Embassy staff may not be known until the clock ticks down on the Carter administration. At the least, however, it makes plain that it is not merely the arrogance of the Iranians and the disarray among them that have prolonged the crisis. Some Iranians must also have thought it was perfectly safe for them to spin out the crisis and that, by spinning it out, they might get better terms. These are the assumptions one hopes are fading in Tehran now.

At any given moment the actual state of play of negotiations is cloudy, even perhaps if you are on the inside. What is evident, though, is that talks have gone beyond the substantive terms into the implementing arrangements that must be made on account of the massive distrust the two sides feel for each other. Realistically speaking, one can understand why this is so. It is, nonetheless, exceedingly distasteful to see the United States playing this game. Americans did not create this crisis. Iranians did, by committing a breach of international obligation and custom for which they have not made amends to

this day. They are the untrustworthy ones and, if fairness were the standard, the entire burden of demonstrating good faith in carrying out terms would be on them. That the United States must labor under a similar premise of unreliability is no less a gross imposition for being a requirement of the bargaining process.

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, on Sunday, offered the Carter administration "honor" both for the terms it is attempting to negotiate and for not simply dumping the problem onto the incoming Reagan team. He made the fair point, one the administration has also made, that the funds the United States contemplates transferring to Iran do not amount to "ransom" since the money was Iran's in the first place. At the same time, he defended Mr. Reagan's refusal to issue the Carter administration's "blank check" to pass on to Iran, suggesting that Mr. Carter's chances of reclaiming the hostages might improve "if the Iranians are uncertain about what position President-elect Reagan will take." That sounds pretty sensible to us. Implicitly it helps keep Mr. Carter honest during the countdown and explicitly it tightens the screws on Iran to come to terms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Coal's Promise

In mid-1979, President Carter announced a program designed to encourage utilities to convert from the use of oil to coal. The government had announced such plans several times before — encouraging switches among various different fossil fuels. But this plan, in keeping with the rising level of U.S. dependence on imported oil, carried the added feature of a large financial subsidy. The proposed legislation involved the expenditure of \$12 billion in government funds to cut in half the utilities' use of oil by 1990.

The bill got entangled in the legislative battles of 1979-80 and was never passed. Yet, according to figures compiled by the National Coal Association, half of the proposed 10-year target was achieved in the 11 months ending last June, without the expenditure of a dollar of government money.

There is other good news implicit in the large utility switch from burning oil to coal. It is that the change in fuels saves money even when the cost of environmental controls is included. Calculations by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy and several nongovernment studies suggest that in every region of the United States all but the very oldest oil plants can be converted to coal, equipped with the best available pollution control devices and still yield substantial savings in the cost of the coal-generated electricity. Moreover, advanced pollution control technologies now in

the development stage promise much greater effectiveness at less cost.

These facts hold out no solution to the energy problem. Utilities account for only a small fraction of total oil consumption, and there are many serious barriers to making greater use of the enormous U.S. coal reserves. Moreover, existing clean air requirements do not include the costs of controlling pollution from acid rain, of restoring strip-mined land, preventing miners' black lung disease or the many other costs associated with the greater use of coal.

Nevertheless, the experience of the past year in the utilities' unaided switch from oil to coal provides some useful clues for the new administration's energy policy-makers. One is that ever since energy prices began to rise in 1972, government policy has consistently underestimated both the speed and the degree of flexibility of the marketplace in responding to energy price changes. Price increases cannot do everything, but it appears that large government subsidies should not be necessary and that energy technologies that require such help are unlikely to be competitive with the many alternatives that do not. The other is that an adequate energy supply — and, over the long run, the only cost-effective energy policy — need not require the abandonment of environmental protections.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 16, 1906

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "In spite of efforts to 'look happy,' the British jingo organs cannot conceal their dismay with the results of the campaign in favor of Protection. For that is the principle at stake: The questions of Home Rule for Ireland, or 'Chinese cheap labor' in South Africa have no real influence in the electoral battle. British elections are called upon to choose between Free Trade and Protection, and only those totally ignorant of human nature would believe they could choose the latter at this particular moment. Industrial conditions in England at present are abnormally prosperous, and the wealth of the country is widely distributed among the people."

Fifty Years Ago
January 16, 1931

SOFIA — King Boris maintains his reputation for being the most democratic monarch in Europe. The latest story told by his subjects about him concerns a visit he paid with Queen Ivanna to railway stations on the opening of a new line. At one station, an old peasant woman who recognized him took him familiarly by the arm and said: "I say, my boy, I know you, but which is the queen?" The King thereupon called his wife, and introduced her to this lowly subject. At another station, Queen Ivanna was delayed in the royal carriage and the waiting peasants asked if she was also in the train when the king descended. Turning to his attendants, King Boris said: "Tell my wife to hurry up."



How to Change South Africa

By Jonathan Power

GENEVA — If the Namibian independence negotiations in Geneva this week have proved anything, they have shown that white South Africa is still determined to give the appearance of dictating the pace of its own demise. The South African government's policies may be defeated, but they are in Zimbabwe, out-maneuvered, as they are slowly but steadily being in Namibia, or severely jolted as they were when black dissidents last July successfully firebombed three fuel plants south of Johannesburg.

Nevertheless, the South African ruling class is adept at giving the impression that it negotiates from a position of strength. The paradox of the coexistence of apparent failure in substance and continuing surface political success is simply explained. In the short-run, in any conceivable situation, the South African political, economic and military machine is probably strong and sophisticated enough to stymie any anti-government initiative.

Disguised
In the long-run, however, too many factors are working against South Africa for its course to be sustainable. In practice, this means that any change in the South African scene will happen in fits and starts with concessions in black aspirations coming in fragmented pieces and often heavily disguised.

Chester Crocker, a Reagan advisor, in his recent article in Foreign Affairs was on target when he observed, "Hundreds of decisions, drawn-out negotiations, and quite probably a combination of violence and politics will precede the dawn of a new age for South Africa."

Mr. Crocker is also right to question those who focus on the ultimate goal of attaining "full political participation" in South Africa rather than on "the process of getting there." Critics of South Africa often emphasize the goal of total change, while giving little attention to the question of short- or medium-term goals.

Joop Den Uyl, the former Dutch premier and president of the Confederation of the Socialist Parties of the European Community, gives an example. In an article in Socialist Affairs, he argues for a "complete volte-face in South Africa" to be wrought about, he hopes, by an oil embargo. "I am firmly persuaded that resolute economic pressure is the only way to achieve the turnaround that is needed in South Africa."

On Top
But, given the total preoccupation of the white South Africans with preserving as all costs the appearance of being on top of the situation and their ability in the short-term to be actually on top, is this a sensible line of reasoning? South Africa, if hit with a sledgehammer like an oil embargo,

would muster every ounce of its not insignificant resources to withstand and possibly overcome it. A single-minded national effort would be applied to resisting overseas pressures rather than to dealing with the issues of change at home. It would be a country of the laager, of the wagons encircled.

It is too readily overlooked that South Africa is under a great deal of outside pressure already. Apart from the UN arms embargo and the refusal of the Western nations to make use of its defense facilities, its economy and military suffers from a lack of skilled manpower. Investors, although more bullish than they were two or three years ago, can still not be relied upon to continue to keep their money in South Africa if political unrest should increase. Black organizations, whether they be union, church or guerrilla-based are every day more effective and wearing.

On its northern border, Robert Mugabe's sophisticated handling of the multiracial democracy of Zimbabwe is profoundly undermining South Africa's own racist institutions.

Pressure From West
Neither should one belittle the cumulative impact of nongovernmental pressure from Western countries. Anti-apartheid groups, lobbying Western banks who do business in South Africa, church, student and union groups who lend support and help to their opposite numbers and to sports boycotts, help keep South African practices under the limelight and often enough produce tangible changes.

A plausible case can be made that international and national pressures are at present working in a way that is severe enough to make their mark, without pushing the South Africans into creating a seige economy.

There are, nevertheless, a number of additional efforts that could be made to make sure that this steady but sure pressure continues, that short-term goals of reform are met and that white South Africa is never allowed to forget for a moment that the tide of affairs is moving against it.

Western governments should stop up the program of scholarships for black South Africans who wish to study abroad. After a slow start, this became a highly successful policy in Rhodesia. While Zaire went into independence with only six African graduates, Zimbabwe had over 10,000.

Western banks should insist on tying a good proportion of their loans to social and economic development in the black community. There is every reason why banks should expand their taken first effort of last summer, when they restated major Euro-loans to South Africa, into a wider policy.

Western governments should re-examine how their tax policies im-

The Haig Hearings Worth Fighting For

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The confirmation hearings on the nomination of Alexander Haig Jr. to be secretary of state were good for Gen. Haig, good for the Senate and good for the country.

The issue has never been whether Gen. Haig would be confirmed, but how he would conduct himself under fire. The hearings were a test of nerve rather than depth. To use a media measurement, the four-star general rated three stars.

His worst moment was one he probably thinks was among his best: The oh-what-a-sacrifice-I'm-making pitch of a man who is trading the opportunity to make money for the opportunity to wield power.

Gen. Haig and his supporters on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee made much of the estimate that the nominee was giving up some \$9 million in salary and options (assuming his company would not be raided, he would not be fired and the value of his stock would go up).

Power Above Money

I don't know what gets into Republicans when they take government jobs; all too often, they think the public owes them gratitude and gentle confirmation treatment because they have temporarily placed power above money. Gen. Haig was not drafted for this job; he campaigned hard for it. Henry Kissinger would gladly give up his book royalties for the real royalty of Cabinet office, where the secretary of state travels and entertains more lavishly than any mere millionaire.

On substantive matters, Gen. Haig handled himself well. At this stage, the fuzziness of a platitude attitude is to be hailed, because it is not for one man — or one department — to set or articulate the specifics of U.S. foreign policy. Gen. Haig's refusal to make premature policy pronouncements in the guise of personal beliefs is welcome. Let the president speak first on the big issues. Later, his secretary of state can fill in the details.

On Watergate, he emulated the attitude of the Confederate Gen. Thomas Jackson ("There stands Jackson like a stone wall — rally to the Virginians!"). On one level, the questions from liberal Democrats were politically vindictive: Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., the leading whistleblower of the Carter Justice Department, tried to get the former Nixon chief to say to assert that he had been the willing occupant of a moral sewer.

Gen. Haig resisted, and rightly so; we have learned since 1973 that many of the abuses of power discovered then had been quietly perpetrated in two previous adminis-

trations. No longer does serve the Nixon White House republican Republican sackcloth Gen. Haig's "Nobody has a nopoly on virtue, not even senator" was a useful reminder of the ambiguities of double-ardized investigations.

But "nobody's perfect" was enough. On a deeper level, Haig could not avoid, as he mightily to avoid, the obligation that he realized that and spying within any White House was and is wrong. His longtime friend and ex Joseph Califano, prevailed-client to issue a much-needed statement after the con-Only then did Gen. Haig la break-in and cover-up "my illegal and immoral" and p embrace "the values of fr liberty, privacy, justice, the law." (Thanks for the io of "privacy," Joe.)

Unnoticed in Gen. Haig's sary nod to constitutional defense of what doves have gated as "the Christmas bo of North Vietnam in 1972, tary action that Gen. Haig "was essential to concil peace negotiations and ac the return of American pi of war." Those last nine which I suspect were per drafted by Gen. Haig, were ed to contrast that policy v policy of appeasement in Ir.

In his defiant apolo Watergate, and in his be non-apology for Vietnam Haig provided a cathartic era — that time in the mi when the nation was del from too many cathartics.

Burn the Subpoena
Will Richard Nixon unhard portions of the show tapes to be played ir ure? Don't count on it: Nixon had said, only h tiously. "He learned his not from burning the tap burn the subpoena."

Will Al Haig, a good s, more ways than one, mak diplomat? We'll see. His i portant response in the was a line that would hav a political fire storm onl years ago: "There are a portant things than peace are things which we A must be willing to fight fo If that truth can be con superpower and terror much bloodshed will be The unsavable has been i new in a jingoistic way: new Haig and the oev Se eign Relations Commit watching, but this week b uff to a good start.
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Hail and Beware

By Anthony Lewis

Truman, just before leaving office, mused on how Dwight Eisenhower will find the job: "He'll sit here, and he'll say, 'Do this! Do that!' And nothing will happen." If anything, the frustration has grown worse since 1953. Because of Vietnam, Congress has hemmed in the one area where presidents used to have discretion: foreign policy.

With all that in mind, a new president should above all avoid suggesting, much less believing, that he can meet all the great challenges facing Americans. He should beware of hubris.

Recent presidencies have left fateful examples. John Kennedy moved us in his inaugural address. But it came to be remembered, perhaps unfairly, for that one overreaching passage in its rhetoric: "We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe..." The fall came a few months later at the Bay of Pigs. President Kennedy learned that inspiration and power were complicated matters. He learned well, in two years and then he was killed.

Lyndon Johnson succumbed to hubris. Succumbing to the presidency in tragic circumstances, he grasped them and did wonders with Congress. Then he won a huge election victory — and thought he had the power to shape events not only in the United States but in Vietnam. Oedipus provided no more searing an example of self-destruction.

What caused Richard Nixon to destroy himself? He still too dark and tormented to understand. But

we do know that his on-itory in 1972 had pervers Instead of moving him to ty, it seemed to turn i more defensively inwa called for the resignation Cabinet and staff, and he gutter soliloquies of d gate tapes.

The Nixon Par
Gerald Ford is not an associate with hubris. Ye month after taking office reassuring words, "Our public is a government of not of men," he spurred a lot of law and pardoned M: In the bare sense the act in his power. But the unexplained way he used or did him fatal political d

There was a lesson, too, stark or personal, in Carter's beginning. His legislative venture was his early program. He put it in haste and secrecy, and pre as a package solution in pressing set of problem: United States: one that i Congress to swallow whi does not work that way i tington, and it does pres good to pretend to suc, cience.

Limit Pretention
Mr. Reagan does not man likely to take himself ously. Despite some fierce he was an easy-going gov California, in operating pr well as personal style. He i for working an eight-hour good for him and us in pretensions that he can do

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Reagan and Iran

It is very refreshing to see that President-elect Reagan is taking such a strong stance against the present barbaric regime in Iran. Had Jimmy Carter been as strong, no demands would have dared been made for what is clearly now a ransom for those defenseless hostages.

I am one of the many thousands of Iranians who is appalled by the behaviour of the savages who are running my once proud country, a country so rich in culture and history and above all a country known for its traditional warm hospitality to people of all nations. We are disgusted and ashamed by the behavior of the present

zealots and ignoramuses who have made a mockery of our traditions and the very basic laws of Islam.

May God help every Iranian fight and overthrow the Satans who have created hell for so many of our countrymen. To achieve this, in parallel, we need strong leadership from the United States, which should refuse to bow to blackmail, will isolate the demanders and will finally bring them down to their knees so that the blackest chapter in the history of Iran can be closed once and for all. We can already sense a feeling of hope with Mr. Reagan.

MAHMOUD ZIADI-FAR.

London.

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Fighting Coalition Quits in Western Berlin

After Unexpected Defeat in Legislature

By William Safire

BERLIN — Dietrich Stobbe, the mayor of the western sector of Berlin, announced his resignation Thursday after a financial scandal, read the city council. The council's vote was a surprise, and it was a defeat for the coalition government.

Stobbe had announced his resignation after the parliament rejected a four ministerial nomination and a proposed budget. He had expected to win a majority in the city council.

The coalition government, led by the Social Democratic Party, was formed in 1977. It was a coalition of the Social Democratic Party, the Free Democratic Party, and the Christian Democratic Union.

Stobbe's resignation was announced after the city council voted to reject his proposed budget. The council's vote was a surprise, and it was a defeat for the coalition government.

Greece's EEC Membership Brings 'Meat War' to a Boil

Athens — Greece is facing the return of a meat price increase and shortages, which is the first direct problem of membership in the European Economic Community.

The so-called meat war has seen the return of price increases and shortages in the marketplace, arrests and seizures of goods, and a government attempt to prevent meat from becoming a political issue.

The problem stems from the fact that the Common Market requires that the prices of meat and other goods be the same in all member countries.

The government has tried to keep prices down, but it has failed. The price of meat has risen, and there are shortages in the marketplace.

Chun Nominated For Same Post

Seoul — President Chun Doo Hwan, South Korea's military strongman, has been nominated for the presidency by the Democratic Justice Party.

National elections may be held late next month, although a date has not yet been set. About a half dozen emerging political parties have indicated they will nominate candidates.

Gen. Chun, who will be 50 on Sunday, took control of the ruling military clique in a palace coup in December, 1979, two months after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. At the time he was defense security chief and a lieutenant general. The electoral college named him president in August.

U.S. Environment Panel Urges Funds To Expand Planning, Development Aid

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Having probed an overworked, bungled, and generally bleak environment for the country for a resource-poor nation, the Council on Environmental Quality and the State Department have suggested a way for the United States to change the way it spends a lot more on research and planning and pay a lot more attention to the White House.

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Snow and low temperatures layed havoc with public services, closed roads and rail traffic throughout Europe from Sweden to Turkey, but sparing Greece.

France: In Le Puy, south-central France, a motorist died when his car was blocked in snow and he attempted to walk 12 kilometers to the home of his parents.

In the French Alps, more than 50 centimeters of fresh snow fell during the night, blocking roads and cutting off a number of villages. Officials in the region issued warnings to motorists and skiers of increased risks of avalanches.

Gasoline Rises in U.K.

LONDON — British Petroleum Thursday announced that it was raising the price of gasoline five pence (12 cents) an imperial gallon to an average £1.34 (\$3.22) a gallon.

The study's suggestions came from a task force of 19 government agencies that Mr. Speth said showed unprecedented cooperation in putting it together. The recommendations have not been coordinated with each other or with those of similar groups like the Brandt Commission — which reported last year to the United Nations on Third World problems — and do not represent any kind of government position or action plan, he added.

The Barberry: A Prickly Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Plant Story

THE BARBERRY may justifiably be described as the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of its category of fruits. First honored for its beneficence it was thereafter discovered to be so malevolent that in many places it has now been doomed deliberately to destruction.

There are more than 175 species of the genus *Berberis*, which, if you are so minded, you can refer to as barberries proper, relegating to secondary status the 50 species of the genus *Mahonia*, though they are called barberries too. Both were once classed together as *Berberis*, but botanists who felt that they were being burdened with too many species to handle under a single designation split some of them off to form the *Mahonia* genus, named for the American horticulturist Bernard McMahon.

The two groups are distinguished by several peculiarities perceptible only to botanists, plus a few observable to everybody, such as thorns. Plants of the *Berberis* genus, reservation made for possible exceptions, bear spines on their stems; plants of the *Mahonia* genus, with the same reservation, do not. This distinction is the basis for the French popular names for the two types: *Mahonia* is *vi-viane*, little vine. *Berberis* is *epine-viviane*, little prickly vine — though the *Grand Larousse Encyclopedique*, less learned than its readers, defines both as *Berberis vulgaris*.

Probable Origin

Barberries are found pretty much all over the world; so far as I know, nobody has ever attempted to pinpoint the place where the first barberry saw the light. If I had to guess, I would cast a tentative vote for some locality not too far from the Himalayas, for three reasons:

• There are a large number of barberry species in this region, and it was there (in northern India, western and central China, Nepal and Sikkim) that the eating of barberries was first recorded, and there also that they are most widely eaten today.

• In the many countries where barberries now flourish, they are concentrated in mountainous regions, betraying an ancestral longing for altitude. In the eastern United States they are found especially in the Alleghenies, on the Pacific coast in the mountains of British Columbia and Oregon, and in South America in the mountains of Chile to Tierra del Fuego. Not far from what I suspect to be its place of origin, *Berberis angulosa*, through rare, produces the largest flowers and fruit of the 13 species found in Sikkim, where it grows between 11,000 and 13,000 feet above sea level, which would thus appear to be its favorite height.

• Although the history of the barberry is only scantily documented, we do know enough to believe that it progressed from Asia to Europe. It was probably unknown to the ancients, though etymologists have led us to think it was by telling us that its name comes from the Latin *berberis* or *barbaris*. So it does, but this is not classical Latin, it is medieval Latin, it represents the Latinization of a Middle Eastern word, if not several related words telescoped together — most plausibly, the Aramaic *bar-baris*, which may also, less plausibly, have given rise to the Arabic *barbaris*. Another sense seems to have crept into the word since its arrival in Europe, exemplified in the Vosges Mountains of France, where the fruit is not called the *epine-viviane* as in the rest of the country, but the *barbellin*. This comes from *barbellon* (barb, spike, thorn), making it plain that the plant is not the barberry but the barb-berry.

Medicinal Virtues

We now come to Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

The barberry was brought into Europe in the ninth century by the Saracens, who began their westward expansion through the Mediterranean basin. Its medicinal virtues were quickly discovered and extolled. They were still being praised, even overpraised, in the 19th-century United States.

"Take one pound of baberry [sic] bark, eight ounces of ginger, three ounces of cayenne, and four ounces of hemlock bark," runs a recipe in "The New Family Book, or Ladies' Indispensable Companion" (New York, 1834): "mix, and for a dose, take one teaspoonful." This formula is headed, simply, "Vegestable Powder." The author neglects to say what it is good for — presumably everything. Other authorities recommend barberries to reduce fever, aid digestion, promote the secretion of bile and remedy disorders of the urinary tract.

This is the Dr. Jekyll aspect of the barberry, the first to be recognized. Mr. Hyde appeared shortly afterward. Early in the ninth century, Spain — where the Moors had established themselves, and incidentally the barberry — began to suffer failures of the wheat crop in 915 and 929 they were so grave as to cause famine. It took some time to realize that the barberry was the killer of wheat.

Perhaps the connection between barberries and wheat epidemics was not even generally known among the 17th-century colonizers of New England. They imported wheat from the British Isles and were dismayed when it was decimated by what they called "the blight." They did not attribute this to the fact that they had also imported barberries from England and planted them in the new land. It seems reasonable to assume that they had made the connection by 1754, when Massachusetts took measures to stop the spread of barberries, though the historians who report the fact, or at least those I have read, fail to give a specific reason for this action.

The barberry serves as the intermediate host for a minute fungus, *Puccinia graminis tritici*, which infects wheat with the worst of the three rust diseases to which it is subject, wheat stem rust or wheat black stem rust. The fungus has a worldwide distribution, occurring everywhere that wheat and barberries are found. In years when it develops epidemic proportions, the grain shrivels on the plant and whole crops are left unharvested.

It is probably safe to assume that the barberry has very little place in your culinary consciousness. It could hardly be classified as one of the world's more important foods, though it has been rated very differently by contradictory connoisseurs.

"Barberries are of first-rate horticultural importance... so desirable that it is a pity that some must be rigorously excluded from wheat growing regions," says the Norman Taylor "Practical Encyclopedia of Gardening." But in the jaundiced opinion (barberries are supposed to be good for jaundice) of the "Dictionnaire de l'Academie des Gastronomes," "These fruits have no value except of the second rank; they are preserved in vinegar to replace capers; a conserve is made of them to replace sour cherries; and they are used for wine to replace grape juice." It could have been added that barberries also replace raisins or currants.

Tart, Acid, Sour and Astringent

Barberries are usually described as tart, acid, sour and astringent. When preserves are made from them it is advisable to use about 25 percent more sugar than berries, by weight. Acidity does not discourage everybody; West Texas housewives make tarts from *Berberis vulgaris*. Besides, barberries vary. Many species, though slightly astringent, are sweet enough to be eaten fresh without causing the mouth to pucker. One of them is the misnamed *Berberis canadensis*, which is not found in Canada, but in the Alleghenies from Virginia south, and is therefore more accurately described when it is called the American barberry or, even better, the Allegheny barberry. Sweeter still is the Magellan barberry, *Berberis buxifolia*, much eaten in Chile, which was brought into England about 1828 and used both green and ripe to make pies and tarts which tasted like those made from gooseberries.

Several different species of *Mahonia* are eaten regularly on the Pacific coast of the United States by persons who do not realize they are barberries because they are disguised under the name of the Oregon grape, after the state where they are commonest; the barberry has even been chosen as that state's official flower.

I do not know if the barberry grows in North Africa, but when I read that it did, in a book which gave as its authority for this statement the official listing of African foods compiled by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, I set out to make a routine check, and was surprised to find, in my copy, no entry under either *Berberis* or *Mahonia*. With dogged persistence I proceeded to read through the column of English names and on page 151 finally found the word "barberry" [sic]. It was coupled with the scientific name *Opuntia vulgaris*, which seemed to me a trifle far from the mark. *Opuntia* is a genus of cacti, and *Opuntia vulgaris* is the species often called the prickly pear. Then it dawned upon me: another of its names is the Barbary fig. The world food organization doesn't know how to spell.

Jean-Pierre Mocky: The Fantastic Without Robots or Demons

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — "Not a single fantastic film has been made in Europe in the past year. Those shown here have all come from America," complained Jean-Pierre Mocky, the French director-actor-scenarist.

As the public clamors for screen fantasy, preferably of the macabre brand, Mocky is preparing to increase the European supply.

"In February I begin a fantastic film — not like the others," he promised. "It will contain no robots, no Martians, no demons, no dragons, devils or monsters. The terror element arises from the circumstances of the story which deals with the possible powers of the dead. It's called 'L'Inferno' and is from a novel by an American, Scott Baker, but it might be set anywhere."

He intended to shoot in Poland, but the present political situation has made that impossible. "Why Poland? Because I know Poland and had locations there in mind. I'm partially of Polish origin. My father was a Pole and my mother name is Mokiejewski. My mother was English and I speak both languages fluently and have long had two ambitions: one to make a film in Poland and the other to make a film in the United States. I am hoping that my new film will demonstrate that I can direct a film in English."

He plans two versions, one in English and one in French. "I have English-speaking players and will play a principal role. The dubbing process seems to me very crude. I'll first film a scene in English and then have the English cast speak the translated phrases in French for the second version."

Gloomy Tannery Town

The scene is a gloomy tannery town where the river is sluggish and greasy with the waste from the hide factories. The story contrasts two couples of the town. The first couple is fair, upright, kind, good; the second an evil pair. When the wife of the villain husband dies, her destructive spirit, acting through him, visits havoc on all.

"Such is the premise," explained Mocky. "For me it is an interesting springboard for a thriller, its horror mounting as it progresses. The locations now will be in northern France, Belgium and possibly England."

Mocky, tall, of slight build, wears his thick black hair long. He was born in Nice and has just turned 50. He studied law and medicine, worked in a photographic laboratory and as a swimming instructor before training as an actor at the Conservatoire where he was a pupil in the classes of Henri Rollan and Louis Jouvet. He staged and acted in plays of Feydeau and Cocteau, and appeared in juvenile roles in Jean Delannoy's "Dieux a besoin des hommes" and other films of the 1950s. In 1958 he wrote the script for "La Tete contre les murs," after a novel by Hevve Bazin, and appeared in it. The following year he directed his first film, "Les Dragueurs" with Charles Aznavour and Jacques Carrere.

"Les Dragueurs" (its closest English equivalent is the old-fashioned "mashers") was an immediate success at home and abroad, being a neo-realistic account of two young men on ever-lasting girl buns.

Mocky followed it with a dozen other films, among them "Le Temoin" with Alberto Sordi and Philippe Noiret, a sinister murder melodrama, and "Solo." Of the New Wave generation, Mocky believes himself a sort of forgotten man of the movement.

Left Off the Chart

"When the New Wave rolled in there was great curiosity about it and a colleague drew a tree of it, each of its branches representing a member of the school. This was reproduced in Life magazine and was apparently tucked up on the walls of foreign critics who used it for reference. However, Jean-Pierre Melville who with 'Le Silence

Opera

Gounod's 'Romeo' Staged in London

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — The program book for the English National Opera's new production of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" introduced at the Coliseum Wednesday, includes an article, "A Singers' Opera," dealing with the great Romances and Juliets of the past, which is strikingly pertinent to this production.

It is the first production at a major house in London in 50 years, and the article attributes the disappearance of this once favorite opera from the repertoire to the disappearance of the kind of singer that established its favored position in opera's so-called golden age at the close of the last century.

The famous names are recalled, most notably Jean de Reszke and Mario as Romeo; Adelina Patti, Nellie Melba, Emma Eames and Mary Garden as Juliet; Edouard de Reszke, Marcel Journet, Vanni Marchionni and Ezio Pinza as Friar Laurence, and even Pol Plancon as Capulet.

That's what is missing — and just about all that is missing — from this new "Romeo and Juliet." It has been rightly staged by Colin Graham, prettily designed by Alex Stone and prettily lighted by Mark Henderson. Juliet is sympathetically and affectingly characterized but dramatically and vocally by Valerie Masterson. Romeo is urdently sung and acted by a rather underworked John Brecknock, who also, as so often before, sets an example to the rest of the cast in the clarity and elegance of his English.

All else is fine, and John Tomlinson's Friar Laurence rather more than that. But Wednesday night's, especially in a house of the size of the Coliseum, needs the luster of great voices, stunning vocalism and glamorous personalities. Without them it is still a lovely opera, probably a bit too lovely, as may be said, too of this production. It too often seems to be emphasizing just those Gounod characteristics of gentility, propriety, circumspection, and melodic and harmonic sweetness that have contributed to the composer's fall from favor in the past half century.

Much the same was true also of the playing of the orchestra under Louis Fremaux, an expert, affectionate and solicitous account of Gounod's mellifluous instrumentation. All lovely evening in the opera house, then, but lacking in the operatic vocal luster essential if loveliness is also to be exciting and absorbing.

Prospecting

New Zealand Gold-Search Rights Go for 50 Cents

By Robert C. Miller

LONDON — The New Zealand gold rush occurred after the California discoveries in 1848-49. Prospectors poured into Dawson and the Klondike at the tail end of the 1800s.

The first find in New Zealand was made in the Otago district on May 23, 1861, and millions worth of placer gold were taken from such areas as Skipper's Creek, Gabrielle's Gully, the Chutha, Shoveter, Waitahuna and other fast flowing streams pouring out of the mountains and hills of the deep south of South Island.

The old prospectors still working the area are convinced the biggest finds have yet to be discovered among the gorges, ravines and valleys of the southern Alps and the 3,000-foot-high Remarkables.

Not all of the activity is confined to south.

Two U.S. companies, Amoco Minerals and Amex Exploration, are so optimistic they've offered to prospect under the town of Waithu on the north central area of North Island. Applications for prospecting licenses are to be heard in February.

By July 1863, less than a year after the first discovery, there were 2,000 miners working the Arrow and its tributaries. Shipments out of Arrowtown averaged 6,000 ounces a month during the height of the boom.

New Zealand historians claim Arrowtown was the scene of a dispute in which a group of claim jumpers attempted to take over a claim being worked by New Zealand Maori tribesmen who drove them off with tomahawks and threatened to eat them if they returned.

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In the French Alps, more than 50 centimeters of fresh snow fell during the night, blocking roads and cutting off a number of villages. Officials in the region issued warnings to motorists and skiers of increased risks of avalanches.

Gasoline Rises in U.K.

LONDON — British Petroleum Thursday announced that it was raising the price of gasoline five pence (12 cents) an imperial gallon to an average £1.34 (\$3.22) a gallon.

The study's suggestions came from a task force of 19 government agencies that Mr. Speth said showed unprecedented cooperation in putting it together. The recommendations have not been coordinated with each other or with those of similar groups like the Brandt Commission — which reported last year to the United Nations on Third World problems — and do not represent any kind of government position or action plan, he added.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Jan. 15, listing various stocks and their prices.

Flash... Paris Bourse JAN. 15, 1981. Table listing Paris Bourse data with columns for Company, Index, Price, High-Low, P/E, Yield, and Latest Company News.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

صحة من لئول

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post Page 7 Friday, January 16, 1981 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

International Harvester Cuts Salaries 20%
CHICAGO — International Harvester has announced that all corporate officers' salaries were reduced by 20 percent, effective Jan. 1.

and Met Reports Gains in Property Values
LONDON — Grand Metropolitan said Thursday that professional nations of the group's land and buildings carried out Sept. 30 showed surpluses of about \$550 million.

Vauxhall Plans to Lay Off 5,700 Workers
LONDON — Vauxhall Motors has announced it is cutting its work force by 20 percent, adding to British unemployment which is already at its worst since the 1930s.

Higher Gasoline Use by West Germany Seen
HAMBURG — West German gasoline consumption is likely to rise as much as 2 percent annually until 1985, Esso chairman Wolfgang Oehme said.

Xerox Sets Up Servicing Company in China
BEIJING — An organization established jointly by Xerox and a Chinese shipping concern has opened here to provide maintenance for the growing number of photocopiers in China, the official Chinese news agency said.

Toyota Considers Building Auto Plant in U.S.
WASHINGTON — Toyota, the largest Japanese automobile exporter to the United States, is considering building a U.S. plant, according to a top executive.

Agip Finds Oil, Gas in Dutch North Sea
ROME — Production tests on a well in the Dutch North Sea flowed 800 barrels of oil and over 1 million cubic feet of gas, the Italian oil company, Agip, said Thursday.

Reagan Economic Group Would Advise on Policy
By Steven Rattner
WASHINGTON — President-elect Reagan appears likely to establish an outside group of prominent Republicans to provide economic policy advice to the new administration, according to his aides.

Reagan Names Brock Trade Representative
WASHINGTON — President-elect Reagan announced the appointment Thursday of William Brock, chairman of the Republican Party, to be the U.S. trade representative, a Cabinet-level post.

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Plan to Fund Oil Reserve Under Study

Reagan Aides Consider Oil-Backed Securities
By Clyde Farnsworth
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration strategists are studying a novel, private-sector approach to finance oil purchases for the proposed one-billion-barrel strategic petroleum reserve, according to transition aides.

The proposed approach to financing the stockpile would likely involve the sale of oil-backed securities to the public. Under the proposal, the redemption price of the securities would be a function of the price of oil at maturity.

The attraction of the proposal is that the government would achieve its aim of filling the reserve, which now contains only a little more than 100 million barrels — or about one week's consumption — without draining the budget.

While all the details are not yet worked out, aides say the idea has interested Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., acting chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., the new chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

To stock the reserve, the government has been buying so-called old oil, which comes from long established domestic wells and which, under price controls, sells for only \$7 a barrel — about one-fifth the going rate for OPEC oil.

But Reagan aides say they expect immediate decontrol of crude oil to be an early priority of the new administration, which means the cost to fill the reserve would rise sharply.

Washington — President-elect Ronald Reagan will carry out a campaign pledge to accelerate decontrol of domestic crude oil prices with an executive order "early on" after the Jan. 20 inauguration, his chief domestic policy adviser, Martin Anderson, said Wednesday.

Congressional specialists have estimated that decontrolling domestic crude oil prices on Feb. 1 rather than allowing phased decontrol to continue through next Sept. 30, would net the government about \$2 billion in additional tax revenues in 1981 from the "windfall profits" bill passed under President Carter.

Mr. Anderson also said Mr. Reagan still intended to press for "at least" a 2-percent reduction in the \$660 billion budget for 1981 and could possibly balance the budget by as early as 1983.

Mr. Anderson said Wednesday that he expected a decision on the proposal "within a relatively short period of time."

Meanwhile, he plans to meet with Mr. Widenbaum, a Washington University professor and former Treasury official who is said to be the almost certain choice for CEA chairman.

Mr. Anderson defended the delay in filling the CEA job, which is now the highest-level post in the administration still unoccupied.



Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca (left) and UAW President Douglas Fraser gave the success sign as they emerged with Treasury Secretary William Miller (right) from a meeting on new loans.

Hiram Plans U.S. Energy Acquisitions

TORONTO — Hiram Walker-Consumers Home, the Toronto-based liquor and energy company, announced Wednesday that it would buy a range of oil and gas properties for more than \$600 million from Davis Oil of Denver and affiliated companies.

The properties involved — primarily in Wyoming, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas — produce about 4,000 barrels of oil and 40 million cubic feet of natural gas a day from 907 wells.

The Walker-Consumers group has been seeking energy acquisitions in the United States following a merger last year of Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts, a distilling company that produces Canadian Club whisky, with the Consumers Gas Company, a Toronto natural gas distributor, and Home Oil, a Calgary-based oil and gas concern controlled by Consumers Gas.

By late last year most analysts, noting that the management consolidation between the two merged companies was proceeding fairly smoothly, had begun to expect Walker-Consumers to announce a sizable acquisition of an American energy company as a key element in an anticipated new investment program.

The announcement concerning Davis Oil was somewhat smaller than the billion-dollar deal many analysts had been expecting.

William Wilder, president of Hiram-Consumers, suggested Wednesday that further moves might be in the offing. Specifically, Mr. Wilder said that the agreement with Davis does not "preclude other possible natural resource acquisitions in Canada or elsewhere."

Walker-Consumers, which plans a change in name to Hiram Walker Resources, reported preliminary net profits for the year ended Sept. 30, 1980, of \$239.5 million Canadian dollars, or \$3.18 Canadian dollars a share, compared with \$177.2 million or \$2.56 a share in the previous year.

Energy Issues Lead NYSE Rally

NEW YORK — An afternoon rally by energy-related stocks lifted the New York Stock Exchange to a narrow gain Thursday after being weak most of the day in lackluster trading.

Analysts said energy shares rose on a report that the price Hiram Walker-Consumers Home placed on the reserves of Davis Oil was much higher than the value of comparable deals recently.

The Dow Jones industrial average, weak all day, rallied to gain 2.50 to close at 869.97.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

A published report Thursday said that Hiram had valued the Davis reserves at \$20 a barrel, a price analysts said was well above the approximate \$10-per-barrel price placed by Sun Co. on reserves of Scragg's Texas Pacific oil properties and the \$12 to \$13 price set in other recent deals.

One analyst said, however, that the published figure was probably erroneous. He said it probably was inflated by the inclusion of other assets in the totals.

On the NYSE trading floor, Chrysler, which got tentative approval from the government late Wednesday for \$400 million in loan guarantees to Chrysler, was in the spotlight most of the day in trading that included one block of 135,000 at 5 1/4. The automaker gained 3/4 Thursday to close at 6.

Meanwhile, the dollar gained ground on all major European money markets except London's, where the pound closed at \$2.407, compared with \$2.3975 Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the pound was fixed at 4.800 Deutsche marks, the highest level in nearly five years, after 4.765 Wednesday, dealers said.

The price of gold leaped by \$16.25 in London to close at \$375.50 a troy ounce. In Zurich, the price of gold rose to \$368.50, a \$12 jump.

Wall Street analysts said the slow trading indicated many investors remained on the sidelines because they were uncertain about the course of interest rates and the economy.

The Federal Reserve reports the money supply figures late Friday and there is speculation they will show a large gain because money from NOW accounts will be included for the first time.

A surge could put upward pressure on interest rates. The supply had dropped the previous three weeks, but some analysts noted that bank loan demand has remained high.

Leonard Santow, a senior vice president at J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust Co., said U.S. long-term interest rates could reach record levels later this year, though he did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, the government reported that December retail sales fell 1.3 percent following a 1.6-percent rise in November, an indication the economy was slowing.

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 1 percent in December — the fifth consecutive increase — after a 1.6-percent increase in November, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday.

It said the 1967-based index stood at 150.7 percent in December, 1.2 percent below a year earlier. A preliminary estimate of the index for 1980 shows industrial production to have been 3.5 percent below the 1979 output, the Fed said.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The three largest U.S. automakers said Thursday that the federal government should help the slumping auto industry by trying to restrain imports, providing tax breaks, and easing auto industry regulations.

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Plan Called 'Super Deal' Chrysler Loan Gets Approval

By Agis Salpukas
WASHINGTON — The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board gave conditional approval Wednesday night for \$400 million in loan guarantees to Chrysler.

The approval is based on a revised survival plan, which called for major concessions from the United Automobile Workers, the lenders and the suppliers.

Lee Iacocca, Chrysler's chairman, described the plan as a "super deal," which could bring up to \$2 billion in relief to Chrysler.

The board said Thursday that it expects to take formal action Friday on Chrysler's request. Reuters reported. Such formal action would set the stage for final approval Jan. 31, assuming the Reagan administration agrees to extend further guarantees.

Chrysler must convince the board that it can gain \$1.7 billion in concessions in a new plan called for.

The UAW would agree to forego cost-of-living adjustments after March and further wage increases, which would save \$622 million from UAW members, and \$783 million if the rest of the nonunion Chrysler workers were included by September, 1982, when the present contract expires.

The banks would convert \$1 billion in the company's bank debts with Chrysler having the option of converting half of that amount over the coming year at 30 cents on the dollar. The plan would have the banks converting the remainder to preferred Chrysler stock.

The company's suppliers would provide about \$72 million in concessions in the form of price reductions and freezes.

A 13-member committee representing 65,000 Chrysler production and salaried workers voted unanimously Wednesday to approve the agreement negotiated with the company earlier in the day.

Although details of the bank plan were not disclosed, company sources said that its basic thrust was for the bankers to receive over the next year a payment amounting to about 15 cents on the dollar for half of Chrysler's \$1.15 billion in bank debt.

The remaining 85 cents on the dollar presumably would be canceled, permitting a sharp increase in Chrysler's net worth and cancellation of perhaps \$100 million a year in interest costs.

The other half of the bank debt would be converted into shares of Chrysler preferred stock under the reported plan.



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Reagan Names Brock Trade Representative

WASHINGTON — President-elect Reagan announced the appointment Thursday of William Brock, chairman of the Republican Party, to be the U.S. trade representative, a Cabinet-level post.

Mr. Brock, 50, who was credited with helping to unite the party behind Mr. Reagan, is a former senator from Tennessee. The announcement said that Mr. Brock, a moderate Republican, would report to the president.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for January 15, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, New York, Zurich, and ECU.

Dollar values table with columns for currency and rate. Includes entries for Egypt, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.K., U.S., and West Germany.

Source: Reuters. (1) 1,000 U.S. dollars; (2) 100 U.S. dollars; (3) 100 U.S. dollars; (4) 100 U.S. dollars; (5) 100 U.S. dollars; (6) 100 U.S. dollars; (7) 100 U.S. dollars; (8) 100 U.S. dollars; (9) 100 U.S. dollars; (10) 100 U.S. dollars.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
116 Alcoa	12.25	11.875	0.40	3.3	14.5	100	118.50	117.00	118.00	+0.50
117 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50
118 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50
119 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50
120 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
121 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50
122 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50
123 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50
124 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50
125 Amstar	11.00	10.75	0.30	2.7	13.5	100	107.50	106.00	107.00	+0.50

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 14, 1981

High	Low	Close	Change
3299 Ash Pkg	11.00	10.75	+0.25
3298 Ash Pkg	11.00	10.75	+0.25
3297 Ash Pkg	11.00	10.75	+0.25
3296 Ash Pkg	11.00	10.75	+0.25
3295 Ash Pkg	11.00	10.75	+0.25

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Montreal Stock

Closing Prices, January 14, 1981

High	Low	Close	Change
1000 Alcan	11.00	10.75	+0.25
1001 Alcan	11.00	10.75	+0.25
1002 Alcan	11.00	10.75	+0.25
1003 Alcan	11.00	10.75	+0.25
1004 Alcan	11.00	10.75	+0.25

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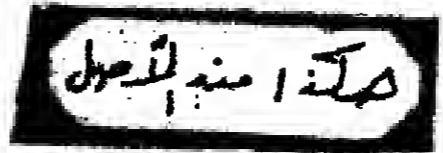
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Soviet Grain Production Below Target, U.S. Says

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Agriculture Department experts contend that Soviet Union may be able to meet its grain acreage this year but production probably will fall below its 1981 target.

Germany Has Drop in Orders

FRANKFURT — The index of a German incoming orders in engineering industry fell 12 percent in November from October on an inflation-adjusted basis with turnover down 10 percent the same period, the industry association VDMA said Thursday.

Consolidated Makes Offer For White's Truck Assets

By Jeff Bailey
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Consolidated Freightways has reported that it has made a firm offer to acquire the bulk of White Motor's truck-related assets in the United States and Canada.

FCC Approves Radio Deregulation; Public Affairs Stipulations Lifted

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission, in a major victory for the 9,000 U.S. radio broadcasters, has voted to deregulate major portions of the U.S. radio broadcast industry.

Gene Machines: From Lab to Marketplace

By Barnaby Feder
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Automation can spell the difference between a promising vision bottled up in a research center and a flourishing new enterprise. Some experts in the new field of biotechnology say that gene splicing is a case in point.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with multiple columns listing company names and financial data. Includes sections for 'United States', 'Montreal', 'Canadian', and 'USA'.

Portugal Receives Loan

WASHINGTON — The World Bank said it has approved a \$100-million loan to Portugal to help develop medium-sized industrial projects, especially those with export potential.

Euro currency loans deposit dealing - bond trading

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Penn Central Is Paid \$2 Billion for Assets

NEW YORK — Penn Central said it received a cash payment Thursday of about \$2.1 billion, including interest, for the railroad properties transferred to Conrail and others in 1976.

Tin Council Extends Agreement for Year

LONDON — The International Tin Council agreed Thursday to extend the fifth international tin pact for another year beginning July 1.

U.S. Oil Imports Plunge in 1980

NEW YORK — U.S. crude oil imports plunged a record 18 percent in 1980 and domestic oil production registered a 1.1 percent gain, the American Petroleum Institute said Thursday.

W. German Reserves

FRANKFURT — West Germany's net monetary reserves fell about 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.13 billion) to 67.4 billion DM in the final week of December, including the end-year revaluation of assets, the Bundesbank reported Thursday.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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ARNHOLD AND S. BLEIGHROEDER, INC.
BATEMAN EICHLER, HILL RICHARDS
WILLIAM BLAIR & COMPANY
J. C. BRADFORD & CO.
ROBERT FLEMING
FOSTER & MARSHALL INC.
GRUNTAL & CO.
MCDONALD & COMPANY
JOHN MUIR & CO.
NEUBERGER & BERMAN
ROBERTSON, COLMAN, STEPHENS & WOODMAN
ROTTAN MOSLE INC.
SUTRO & CO.
WHEAT, FIRST SECURITIES, INC.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. January 1981

Banco de Fomento Nacional

U.S. \$100,000,000 Medium-Term Loan

Lead Managed by:
American Express Bank International Group
The Fuji Bank, Limited
Toronto Dominion International Bank Limited

Managed by:
Banco Português do Atlântico
Banque de la Société Financière Européenne - SFE Group
Crédit Agricole

Co-Managed by:
Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa London Branch

Provided by:
American Express International Banking Corporation
The Fuji Bank, Limited
Toronto Dominion Bank
Banco Totta & Açores - London Branch
Crédit Agricole
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G. Vienna
Bank of New South Wales
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.
The Toyo Trust and Banking Company, Limited
The Yasuda Trust and Banking Company Limited

Agent:
American Express International Banking Corporation

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS January 15 1981. Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Chicago Futures January 15, 1981. Table listing futures contracts for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

International Monetary Market. Table listing exchange rates for various currencies including British Pounds, Canadian Dollars, and Deutsche Marks.

Open High Low Close Chg. Table listing market data for various commodities such as soybean meal, soybean oil, and corn.

Market Summary NYSE Most Active. Table listing the most active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, including companies like Chrysler and IBM.

Open High Low Close Chg. Table listing market data for live hogs, pork bellies, and fresh broiler chickens.

Market Summary Eurocurrency Interest Rates. Table listing interest rates for various Eurocurrency deposits and loans.

Open High Low Close Chg. Table listing market data for round white potatoes, soybean meal, and soybean oil.

Market Summary Selected Over-the-Counter. Table listing prices for various over-the-counter securities and commodities.

Open High Low Close Chg. Table listing market data for silver, gold, and platinum.

Market Summary London Metals Market. Table listing prices for various metals like copper, nickel, and tin.

Open High Low Close Chg. Table listing market data for various commodities including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Market Summary London Commodities. Table listing prices for various commodities like coffee, cocoa, and rubber.

BANCO O'HIGGINS advertisement. Text describing the bank's services, assets, and contact information in London.

Just Published Annual Report of the Competitiveness of European Industry in 1980. Advertisement for a report published by the European Management Forum.

Table listing Dow Jones Averages and Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Table listing American Most Active stocks and AMEX Index.

Table listing Futures Dow Jones and other market data.

Table listing Eurocurrency Interest Rates for various currencies and terms.

Table listing Selected Over-the-Counter securities and commodities.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE advertisement. Text describing the bank's services and interest rates.

Table listing London Metals Market prices for various metals.

Table listing London Commodities prices for various goods.

Table listing Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

Table listing London Metals Market prices for various metals.

Table listing London Commodities prices for various goods.

Table listing Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

U.S. Widens Of Contact Le advertisement. Text discussing the widening of contact lenses and the role of the U.S. government.

EL Al Threats Final Shutoff advertisement. Text discussing the threat of a final shutoff and the role of the U.S. government.

E. German Escape I advertisement. Text discussing the escape of an East German truck driver and the role of the U.S. government.

Banco Urquijo, S.A. Singapore Branch advertisement. Text describing the bank's services and contact information.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 15

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

Handwritten Arabic text at the top of the page.

Table of international stock market data, including indices for London, Zurich, and other major markets.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple classified advertisements for real estate, including listings for Greece, Switzerland, London, and other international locations.

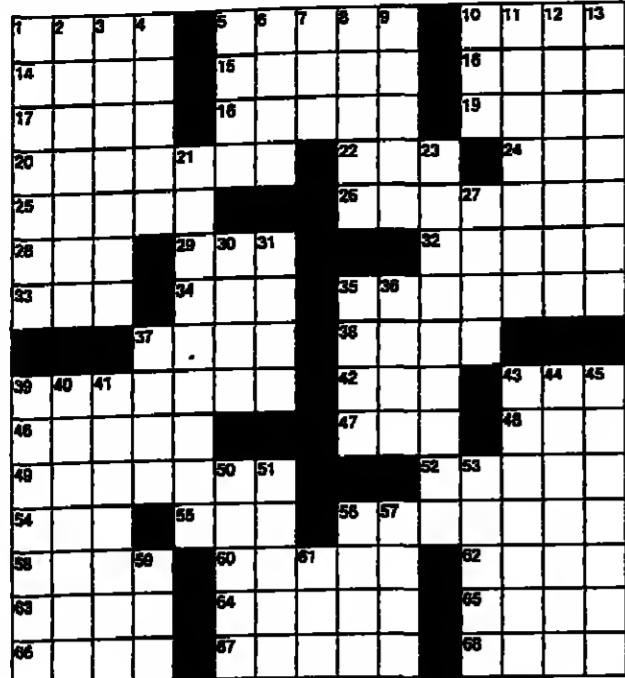
European Stock Markets

Table of European stock market data, including indices for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris, London, Zurich, and Milan.

Multiple classified advertisements for services such as escorts, guides, and travel agencies.

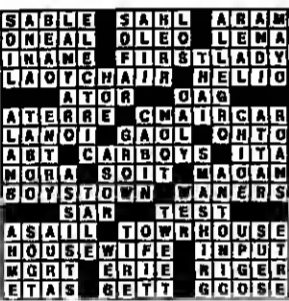
Vertical text on the left side of the European Stock Markets section, possibly a sidebar or additional market data.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Escapes from a mythical box... 38 Like George Apley... DOWN: 1 Parts of shoes... 2 Erudite...

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALBUQUERQUE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 28 minutes after the hour... Western Europe: 480KHz and 400M Medium Wave...

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840, 860, 880, 900, 920, 940, 960, 980, 1000, 1020, 1040, 1060, 1080, 1100, 1120, 1140, 1160, 1180, 1200, 1220, 1240, 1260, 1280, 1300, 1320, 1340, 1360, 1380, 1400, 1420, 1440, 1460, 1480, 1500, 1520, 1540, 1560, 1580, 1600, 1620, 1640, 1660, 1680, 1700, 1720, 1740, 1760, 1780, 1800, 1820, 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920, 1940, 1960, 1980, 2000, 2020, 2040, 2060, 2080, 2100, 2120, 2140, 2160, 2180, 2200, 2220, 2240, 2260, 2280, 2300, 2320, 2340, 2360, 2380, 2400, 2420, 2440, 2460, 2480, 2500, 2520, 2540, 2560, 2580, 2600, 2620, 2640, 2660, 2680, 2700, 2720, 2740, 2760, 2780, 2800, 2820, 2840, 2860, 2880, 2900, 2920, 2940, 2960, 2980, 3000, 3020, 3040, 3060, 3080, 3100, 3120, 3140, 3160, 3180, 3200, 3220, 3240, 3260, 3280, 3300, 3320, 3340, 3360, 3380, 3400, 3420, 3440, 3460, 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540, 3560, 3580, 3600, 3620, 3640, 3660, 3680, 3700, 3720, 3740, 3760, 3780, 3800, 3820, 3840, 3860, 3880, 3900, 3920, 3940, 3960, 3980, 4000, 4020, 4040, 4060, 4080, 4100, 4120, 4140, 4160, 4180, 4200, 4220, 4240, 4260, 4280, 4300, 4320, 4340, 4360, 4380, 4400, 4420, 4440, 4460, 4480, 4500, 4520, 4540, 4560, 4580, 4600, 4620, 4640, 4660, 4680, 4700, 4720, 4740, 4760, 4780, 4800, 4820, 4840, 4860, 4880, 4900, 4920, 4940, 4960, 4980, 5000, 5020, 5040, 5060, 5080, 5100, 5120, 5140, 5160, 5180, 5200, 5220, 5240, 5260, 5280, 5300, 5320, 5340, 5360, 5380, 5400, 5420, 5440, 5460, 5480, 5500, 5520, 5540, 5560, 5580, 5600, 5620, 5640, 5660, 5680, 5700, 5720, 5740, 5760, 5780, 5800, 5820, 5840, 5860, 5880, 5900, 5920, 5940, 5960, 5980, 6000, 6020, 6040, 6060, 6080, 6100, 6120, 6140, 6160, 6180, 6200, 6220, 6240, 6260, 6280, 6300, 6320, 6340, 6360, 6380, 6400, 6420, 6440, 6460, 6480, 6500, 6520, 6540, 6560, 6580, 6600, 6620, 6640, 6660, 6680, 6700, 6720, 6740, 6760, 6780, 6800, 6820, 6840, 6860, 6880, 6900, 6920, 6940, 6960, 6980, 7000, 7020, 7040, 7060, 7080, 7100, 7120, 7140, 7160, 7180, 7200, 7220, 7240, 7260, 7280, 7300, 7320, 7340, 7360, 7380, 7400, 7420, 7440, 7460, 7480, 7500, 7520, 7540, 7560, 7580, 7600, 7620, 7640, 7660, 7680, 7700, 7720, 7740, 7760, 7780, 7800, 7820, 7840, 7860, 7880, 7900, 7920, 7940, 7960, 7980, 8000, 8020, 8040, 8060, 8080, 8100, 8120, 8140, 8160, 8180, 8200, 8220, 8240, 8260, 8280, 8300, 8320, 8340, 8360, 8380, 8400, 8420, 8440, 8460, 8480, 8500, 8520, 8540, 8560, 8580, 8600, 8620, 8640, 8660, 8680, 8700, 8720, 8740, 8760, 8780, 8800, 8820, 8840, 8860, 8880, 8900, 8920, 8940, 8960, 8980, 9000, 9020, 9040, 9060, 9080, 9100, 9120, 9140, 9160, 9180, 9200, 9220, 9240, 9260, 9280, 9300, 9320, 9340, 9360, 9380, 9400, 9420, 9440, 9460, 9480, 9500, 9520, 9540, 9560, 9580, 9600, 9620, 9640, 9660, 9680, 9700, 9720, 9740, 9760, 9780, 9800, 9820, 9840, 9860, 9880, 9900, 9920, 9940, 9960, 9980, 10000.

Pentagon Is Dropping Shiny Boots As Menace to Life of Foot Soldiers

NORFOLK, Va. — Spit-polished boots are being dropped by the military because U.S. foot soldiers wearing them are too easily spotted by enemies using infrared lenses, the Defense Department says.

PEANUTS



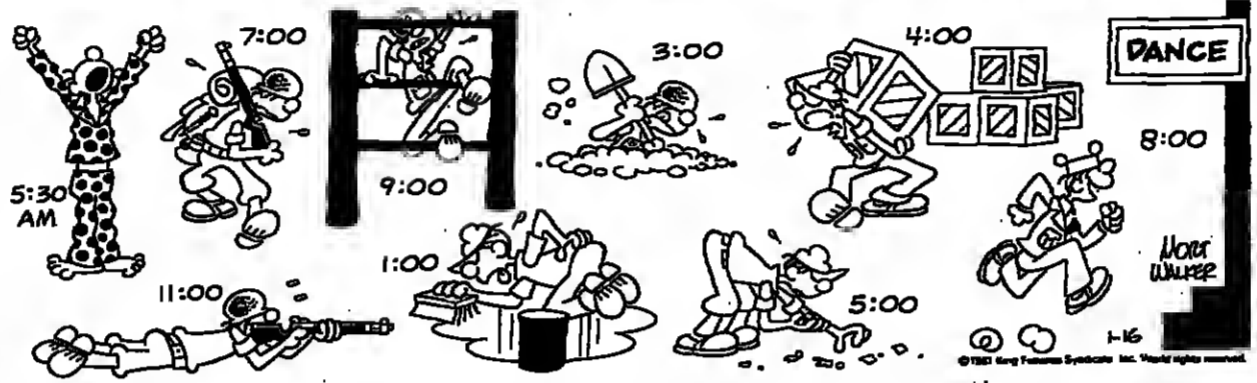
B.C.



B.L.O.N.D.I.E.



B.E.T.T.E.R.B.A.I.L.E.Y.



A.N.D.Y.C.A.P.P.



W.I.Z.A.R.D.O.F.I.D.



R.E.X.M.O.R.G.A.N.



D.O.O.N.E.S.B.U.R.Y.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with scrambled words: RABOX, LIQUA, JUINER, NOOVC. Includes instructions and a cartoon illustration.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

NUNS AND SOLDIERS By Iris Murdoch. Viking. 505 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BEFORE I get into the puzzles, I should mention that Iris Murdoch's 20th novel, "Nuns and Soldiers," is a fairly intriguing love story. This involves Gertrude Openshaw, a wealthy, handsome Scottish-English woman in her late 30s, whose husband, Guy, a father figure to her and his large circle of relations, has just died of cancer.

As it turns out, it will be none of the foregoing. Astonishingly enough, it will be Tim Reece, a somewhat feckless young painter who had also seen Guy as a sort of father-figure and whose main interest in Gertrude has been as a possible source of money for himself and his lover, Daisy Barrett.

Liverpool Dr Seeks Funds Beatles' Statue

LONDON — A fund to statue of the Beatles in their city has taken over by a businessman. The Liverpool council said Bill Gate was a sponsor after he said he contribute \$24,000, a quarter of the \$96,000 required.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

SOME deals from actual play have the appearance of being contrived double-dummy problems. One such is shown in the diagram. It has a remarkable, perhaps unique, theme, but to reveal it at this point would spoil the fun.

Bridge game diagram showing a hand with cards and a bidding sequence. Includes a small cartoon illustration.

Cardinal Pitcher Lone Electee

Robinson in Hall of Fame

WINS AND SOLDIERS

Christopher Lehmann

United Press International

NEW YORK — Bob Gibson, a name winner and one of the best World Series pitchers in history, was elected Thursday to the Baseball Hall of Fame in a vote of 301 members of the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Gibson was the only one of 39 candidates to meet the minimum of 301 votes or 75 percent of the ballots to gain election.

Also-Rans

Behind Gibson were Los Angeles pitcher Don Drysdale with 241, Harmon Killebrew with 239, Hoyt Wilhelm with 238, and Tom Seaver with 235.

Cardinals from 1959 through 1975, Gibson won two Cy Young Awards as the National League's No. 1 pitcher in addition to his marvelous World Series performance.

A native of Omaha, Neb., where he was born of poor parents on Nov. 9, 1935, Gibson played basketball at Creighton University and with the Harlem Globetrotters, before becoming a baseball pro in 1957 and reaching the Cardinals, with whom he played his entire career, in 1959.

During that 1968 season, Gibson posted a 22-9 record, had a 1.12 earned run average and completed 28 of 34 starts.

"I pitched in 34 games that season and we were almost all alike," he recalled. "I don't think I pitched one bad game that year."

Gibson won two games in the 1964 Series, three in 1967 and two more in 1968. He is the only pitcher ever to win the seventh game of two World Series.

His 17-strikeout performance in the first game of the 1968 Series — a record — climaxed one of the most eagerly-awaited confrontations in the classic history. Gibson was matched against Denny McLain of the Tigers, whose 31-6 record that season made him the first 30-game winner in the major leagues since Dizzy Dean won 30 in 1934. Gibson won the game, 4-0, on a five-hitter.

Gibson drifted away from the major league scene following his retirement but returned as a coach for the New York Mets in 1981.

"This is fun," he said. "I'm really excited about playing golf this year."

He looked around, glancing at one of the lightpoles that surrounded the tennis courts. "See how I've got that light turned toward the putting green? I was out here putting with some friends on New Year's Eve, and at 11:59 we went inside for a toast, then we came out again."

"I had a 30-foot putt, and I told myself, 'First putt of the year — this will be indicative of the year.' I knocked it in. The next morning I came out to hit some chip shots like I'm doing now. On the first shot, I knocked it in the cup. Another one."

Nicklaus will be 41 Wednesday, but he sounded like a kid with a new toy. Or a golfer with a new shot. And that, of course, is just what he is.

"The wedge game from around the green that Phil Rodgers taught me, that's been the difference," he said. "Last year I didn't use a single shot in my wedge game that I had used the first 40 years of my life."

Nicklaus is playing in this week's Bob Hope Desert Classic at Palm Springs, Calif., where he will naturally be hailed for what he accomplished last year: winning a record-tying fourth United States Open and a record-tying fifth PGA championship. But instead of reflecting on last year's glory, he is eager to accomplish more.

Nicklaus: The Bear Is Still Hungry

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

TO THE LEFT, past the driveway basketball court, two yellow flagsticks are planted about 20 yards apart on what are normally two grass tennis courts. But there were no nets, no net poles.

At his feet were about three dozen balls. With his sand wedge, he was flipping them from about 20 yards. Almost all the balls were stopping within 10 feet of the hole, many within two or three feet.

"What can you do for an eagle?" "Win 'em all," he said, grinning. "I'll probably play about the same number of tournaments."

Worldwide, there are 40 courses he has constructed, designed or under contract to design. His 12-room suite of offices, with 27 employees, is only five minutes from his house. But he decided to compete last year despite the problems with his game.

"I wasn't looking forward to 1980," he acknowledged, watching another chip shot skid to a stop near the hole. "I hadn't played well in 1979, and I didn't see any prospect of improving. I wanted to play but I didn't know how to."

"I didn't like my swing. I didn't like my short game. I never had a good short game anyway. Jack Groat, the teaching pro who's been with me since I was a kid, changed my swing."

"I coached like a college coach," Motta said. "We had disciplined teams. We ran plays. We were unique. People copied us a lot."

"When I came into the league, there weren't any assistant coaches. No one used game films because that was something only the college eggheads fooled with. No one did any scouting and everyone had the same offense."

"It was like baseball — you could just swap one player for another, and he could come in and fit into the offense. I wasn't a pioneer. If I had gone to a successful team, I would have been run out of town."

Motta said he wanted the job as the Mavericks coach. "It was the only time I had campaigned for a job," he said. "I wanted work with an expansion team — with the new kids on the block."

When Motta became an NBA coach, there were those who questioned his credentials. But after two seasons he had transformed the Bulls into one of the finest teams in the league.

Motta is a no-nonsense coach, a respected tactician and teacher. His Chicago teams were a reflection of his personality — aggressive, determined, deliberate and, at times, arrogant.

Motta said he sees no parallel between the Mavericks and either the 76ers or the troubled Chicago Bulls team he took over. "The 76ers that season were a franchise that had won a championship five years before and had deteriorated. The Bulls were down in the dumps when I first got there. Chicago that season sold only 38 season tickets."

"We're averaging 8,000 people in Dallas. The press and the people and Dallas have been kind to us, and that's because we were open and honest with them from the first day. We told them what they could expect."

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Robinson Is Named To Manage the Giants

NEW YORK — Frank Robinson, who became the first black manager in the major leagues in 1975, returned to the ranks Wednesday when he was named to succeed Dave Bristol as manager of the San Francisco Giants.

The announcement was made by Robert Lurie, owner of the team, who had also considered Dick Howser, Bob Lemon, Del Crandall and Gene Mauch, all experienced but currently unemployed managers.

"I talked to a lot of people," Lurie said, "but Frank Robinson was the best for the job. He knows how to manage, he knows how to win, he knows how to communicate. I believe he will have the ability to earn the respect of the players and fans in a very short time."

Robinson, 45, ended his 21-year playing career in 1977 as the fourth ranking power hitter in history with 586 home runs. He was still an active player in 1975 when he was named manager of the Cleveland Indians, and served two and a half seasons before he was dismissed after 57 games in 1977.

Since then, he has worked as manager of the Baltimore Oriole farm club in Rochester and as a coach with the Orioles.

Unassailable Credentials

Robinson's credentials as a player are unassailable. He played the outfield for 10 years with the Cincinnati Reds, six with the Orioles, one with the Los Angeles Dodgers, two with the California Angels and two with the Indians.

He played in 11 All-Star Games and five World Series. And he is the only man to be named the most valuable player in both the National and American Leagues, winning the award with the Reds in 1961 and with the Orioles in 1966.

His return as a manager, though, was surrounded by hard reality. The Giants finished fourth and fifth the last two seasons under Joe Altobelli and Bristol. Attendance at Candlestick Park dropped from 1.7 million in 1978 to 1.4 million in '79 and 1.1 million last season. Lurie abruptly discharged Bristol during baseball's business meetings last month for "philosophical differences."

The differences ranged from trades to disputes with players, but they centered chiefly on Bristol's frequent clashes with half a dozen stars on a rebellious team, including a fistfight with John Montefusco, a pitcher who has since been traded to Atlanta.

The main question now is whether Robinson can rally the Giants. When he was manager of the Indians, he was known as a demanding and even difficult boss. The Indians won 79 games and lost 80 in his first season and were 81-78 the next year, finishing fourth both times. The team was 26-31 when he was released in 1977.

He becomes San Francisco's 10th manager in the 23 years since the Giants left New York.

"The Giants," Robinson promised, "will be back in contention. Perhaps not in 1981 but soon. No, I didn't have any communications problems in Cleveland. The players didn't always agree with what I wanted to do."

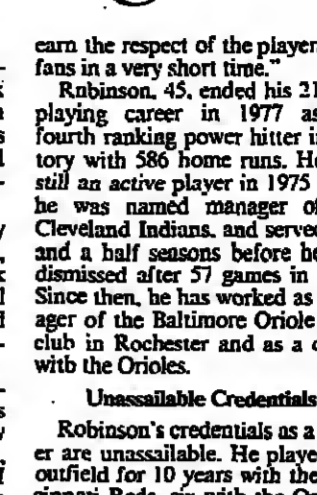
I think he has acquired a little more patience than he had in that first go-round," suggested Earl Weaver, manager of the Orioles. "Naturally, the older you get the more mature you get."

Never a Short Step

Birdie Tebbets, who managed Robinson as a rookie at Cincinnati, said "Robinson has paid his dues. I think he will be outstanding in the manager's job. The fact is, Frank never took a short step in his life. He managed in Puerto Rico and was managed in the minors. I think he learned a lot in his Cleveland experience."

"I know they've got a difficult situation in San Francisco, but I'm not worried about Frank as a manager. If they play with the same attitude that Frank did, they'll do fine. I just hope they don't come out with that bunk about being black."

Said Robinson Wednesday: "I want to be known as a big-league manager, not as a black manager."



Frank Robinson

Mayer Beats McEnroe In Opener of Masters

NEW YORK — Gene Mayer fought back from an opening-set loss and then survived a tiebreak to upset John McEnroe, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2, Wednesday night and register the first shock of the Masters tennis championships here.

Mayer, 24, climbed to No. 5 in the computerized world rankings of the Association of Tennis Professionals, but never before had beaten any of the players ranked ahead of him. He was 0-7 against Bjorn Borg, 0-6 against McEnroe, 0-2 against Jimmy Connors and 0-5 against Guillermo Vilas.

Mayer did not register a single break in the first two sets. But McEnroe, who wound up with 17 aces on his scintillating serve, double-faulted three straight times in the opening game of the final set and twice more in the fifth game to allow Mayer to break times.

Mayer won the second-set tiebreaker, 7-5, after McEnroe staved off three set points.

McEnroe is still alive in the round-robin competition, but was to meet Borg Thursday night for a chance to reach the semifinals.

This was his biggest win, and it came in one of the highest tournaments in the world," said Mayer, who plays with his upper right side heavily taped to protect against the recurrence of a hamstring injury.

"I always thought I could beat the top players, but it's one thing believing it and another to be able to do it on the court."

Borg, although lacking his usual confidence following a six-week layoff, defeated Jose-Luis Clerc, 6-3, 6-4. In other opening matches, Connors rode a strong service to overcome Vilas, 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, and Ivan Lendl took advantage of seven service breaks to rout Harold Solomon, 6-3, 6-1. Solomon double-faulted on break point three times.

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Gene Mayer

Transactions

OAKLAND — Signed Rich Leonard, pitcher, to a six-year contract. Signed Jeff Newman, catcher, and Mitchell Pope, designated hitter, to five-year contracts. Signed Rob Nidle, to five-year contract. Signed Steve Largent to two-year contract. Signed Steve McCarty and Ben Lacy, pitchers. Wayne Cross and Brian Doyle, infielders, and Mike Duffell, outfielder, to one-year contracts.

Methodist Hockey League

LOS ANGELES — Assisted Andre St. Laurent, center, to Fort Worth of the Central Hockey League. John Paul Kelly to Rochester of the American Hockey League. Rick Hamilton to New Brunswick of the American Hockey League. Paul Palmer to Indianapolis of the Central Hockey League. And John Smith and Jay Pollock to Birmingham of the American Hockey League.

Ticket-Scalping Poses Difficulties for NFL

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK — Super Bowl tickets, which have a face value of each, are being sold for as much as \$500, and in many if not in all instances there is nothing at all about the practice.

Commissioner Rozelle said Wednesday, "It is not the National Football League that can do to prevent ticket scalping."

Rozelle's comments were made in a published report on Wednesday of a "nationwide black market" dealing in Super Bowl tickets. According to the report, which appeared in The Los Angeles Times, NFL players, coaches and team officials have been involved in ticket-scalping.

Like the Stock Market

We advertise in newspapers in many cities in the country that I pay top dollar for tickets, and people call us," said ticket agent Goss of Murray's Tickets.

Reselling tickets for prices higher than their face value is not illegal in California. It is illegal in New Orleans.

At 67 were Doug Sanders, Bobby Clampett, Keith Fergus, Gary Hallberg, Lee Elder and Mark Lye. At 66 were Dave Edwards, at Bermuda Dunes. Ben Crenshaw, Doug Tewell and Vance Beasler had 68 at Indian Wells, while Jack Nicklaus registered a 68 at La Quinta.

Lietzke, Gilder Share Early Lead In Hope Tourney

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK — Before the Dallas Mavericks, the expansion team with a 7-40 record, there were the Chicago Bulls, the Washington Bullets and better days for Dick Motta.

When Motta wants to recall his happier coaching past and forget the Mavericks, all he has to do is go to his bank vault or the hall of fame room in his custom-built Dallas home.

The vault contains the diamond-studded championship ring he received when the Bullets won the 1977 National Basketball Association championship. The room is filled with the memorabilia of 29 years of coaching that include 541 victories during his NBA tenures at Chicago and Washington.

"Dick is a tremendous winner," says Norm Sonju, the Maverick general manager. "It's not fun for him to lose." But Motta, who left the Bullets to become the Mavericks coach, said that this season has not been especially tough.

Mavericks' Motta Surviving in a Lean Year

Other 22 teams protested eight players apiece and made the rest available to the Mavericks in an expansion draft. Dallas was required to select one player from each team.

The league's expansion committee had originally agreed that each team would protect seven players, but when strong anti-expansion sentiment blossomed, it was changed to eight.

"I can't understand their thinking," Motta said. "It's costing them a lot of money. We are averaging about 3,000 people less on the road than we are at home, and that translates into big money."

The Mavericks, who have committed themselves to building with youth and the college draft, ignored such big-name players as Spencer Haywood, Bobby Danbridge, Earl Monroe, Pete Maravich and Bernard King, who were made available to them.

"We got some good advice from Bill Berka," Sonju said, referring to the Utah Jazz director of player personnel. "He warned us not to make the same mistakes the New Orleans Jazz made: when they came into the league in 1974, they went for the big names, lost their draft choices and are still paying for their mistakes."

"With our team now, the most important thing is to find out which of our players can be part of our future."

Motta said he sees no parallel between the Mavericks and either the 76ers or the troubled Chicago Bulls team he took over. "The 76ers that season were a franchise that had won a championship five years before and had deteriorated. The Bulls were down in the dumps when I first got there. Chicago that season sold only 38 season tickets."

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Jack Nicklaus

NHL Standings table with columns for team, W, L, T, GF, GA, PTS

NBA Standings table with columns for conference, team, W, L, Pct., GB

